

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0007] with the following amended paragraph:

Each of the pair of sustain electrodes 3-9 includes a transparent electrode 9a of Indium-Tin-Oxide (ITO) and a metal bus electrode 9b formed on an edge of the transparent electrode 9a and having a narrower width than the transparent electrode 9a. The metal bus electrode 9b is formed by sequentially depositing Cr/Cu/Cr and etching the deposited Cr/Cu/Cr. An upper dielectric layer 6 and a passivation layer 7 are deposited on the upper substrate 1 on which the pair of sustain electrodes 9 are formed, by using a screen printing process or a vacuum deposition process. Wall charges generated during plasma discharge are accumulated on the upper dielectric layer 6. The passivation layer 7 is formed on the upper dielectric layer 6 at a thickness of about 5000 Å so as to protect the upper dielectric layer 6 and the pair of sustain electrodes 9 from damages caused by sputtering during plasma discharge and to enhance a discharge efficiency of secondary electrons. In general, magnesium oxide (MgO) is used for the passivation layer 7.

Please replace paragraph [0014] with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 3, the red phosphor widely used in the PDP has a composition of (Ygd) $\text{BO}_3\text{:Eu}^{3+}$, the blue phosphor has a composition of $\text{BaMgAl}_{10}\text{O}_{17}\text{:Eu}^{2+}$, and the green phosphor has a composition of $\text{Zn}_2\text{SiO}_4\text{:Mn}^{2+}$. Such phosphors are coated on the barrier rib 3 of the PDP and directly exposed to mixed gases filled in a discharge cell 10. Negative and

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positive charges 11 and 12 are present in the discharge cell 10. If the mixed gases emit vacuum ultraviolet ray during plasma discharge, each of the phosphors emits red, green and blue lights.